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Newsletter

September 2001
Volume 51 Number 4

Administrator's Note

As expected, we find ourselves in the middle of another active fire season. Although not as severe as last year's events, there is still a potential for activity that is significant enough to keep us busy for some time. We have, however, been quite busy with a flurry of disasters of lesser magnitudes: snowstorms, tornadoes, flashflooding. Each and every year is unique where emergency management is concerned and this past year has certainly been no exception.

Two fires are evident here: On the left, DNRC is in charge of the Werner Fire. On the right, the U.S. Forest Service works the Moose fire.

Photograph Provided By: David Greer

Montana is fortunate enough to be hosting the NEMA Conference this September. Emergency Managers from all over the nation will be here to discuss current issues. We expect a great turnout and a very successful conference.

We are well into the year and the various events have given us the opportunity to work closely with the new FEMA administration. We are looking forward to building relationships with those new faces as well as continuing our established working friendships.

Have a great fall season, happy hunting!

Jim Greene
DES Administrator

Photograph Provided By: John Alston

Picture of fire just inside Park County Line. Picture taken just south of Bozeman Deaconess Hospital.

Fall Edition

STATE OF MONTANA

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Summer is nearly over and once again we find ourselves activated due to fires. Although we escaped a repeat of Fire Season 2000, the potential for an extended fire season still exists. If you haven't already, now would be an ideal time to prepare your family, home and business for disaster. Fires, floods, earthquakes, severe weather...we have it all in Montana! Hope you are prepared.

From flash flooding in Custer County...to eastern Montana snow storms (in June!)...to the fires we are currently familiar with...check out the damage.

Also, take a look at page 20. Steve Knecht has been documenting the progress of the new state DES Office. It doesn't look like much yet but we are still excited—(we'll have windows!) Hard to believe we will be moving next year.

Happy hunting this fall!

Until Next Time!
Monique T. Lay
Newsletter Editor

From the Editor

This is an interesting newsletter. The multitude of photos actually proves we have it all.

Giving Jim "Carney" King a rough time at the Lewis & Clark County fair.
Left-to-Right: Helen Conradsen, Dawson County; Carole Raymond, Rosebud County; Charlie Hanson, DES District IV Rep; Jim King, Glacier County; Butch Renders, Richland County.

Thank you to the following for contributing to this newsletter:
Jim Greene, Norm Parrent, Jens Bolstad, Steve Knecht, Steve Kuhl—NWS, Bill Thomas, Sheri Smith, Wilma Puich, DES District I Association, Fred Naeher, Tanja Fransen, Paul Spengler, John Daugherty—ISD, Dan McGowan, Chris Floyd—ARC.

State of Montana

Office of the Governor

Executive Order 20-01

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROCLAIMING AN EMERGENCY TO EXIST IN FIRE ZONES ONE, TWO, THREE B, THREE C AND FOUR AFFECTING LINCOLN, FLATHEAD, SANDERS, LAKE, MINERAL, MISSOULA, POWELL, RAVALLI, GRANITE, DEER LODGE, SILVER BOW, BEAVERHEAD, MADISON, LEWIS & CLARK, JEFFERSON, BROADWATER, MEAGHER, GALLATIN AND PARK COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MONTANA

WHEREAS, extremely hazardous conditions continue to create dangerous fire conditions in identified areas of the state; and

WHEREAS, wildland fires have been and are currently burning and have created an imminent threat of a disaster which timely actions can avert or minimize; and

WHEREAS, these conditions authorize the Governor to mobilize state resources and the Montana National Guard to protect life, health and property and authorize the Governor under section 10-3-311 and 10-3-312, MCA, to expend funds from the general fund to meet contingencies and needs arising from the emergency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JUDY MARTZ, Governor of the State of Montana, pursuant to the authority vested in me as Governor under the Constitution of the State of Montana, Title 10, Chapter 3, MCA, and under other applicable statutes, do hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in the State of Montana as defined in Sections 10-3-103 and 10-3-302.

This order is effective August 16, 2001.

Given under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of the State of Montana, This 17th day of August 2001.

Judy Martz, Governor

Attest:

Bob Brown, Secretary of State.

Flathead County

Disaster and Emergency Services

Acknowledging County Excellence

The State DES Office has awarded Alan Marble, Director of the Flathead County Office of Emergency Services, an ACE Certificate for his outstanding efforts within his county.

Great Job, Alan!!

Alan was appointed in August 1996 as "coordinator with Flathead County Disaster and Emergency Services".

One of the primary qualifications for a new emergency manager is the ability to motivate an extremely diverse customer base to a common goal. Besides being largely successful in meeting that intangible goal, Alan has unselfishly shared with the state and other emergency mangers the outstanding work products of his office including:

- Operational plans for a variety of hazards and events (most recently for the 2001 wildfire season).
- Revised Population and Community Protection Plans.
- Policy manual for clandestine lab enforcement teams.
- Has consistently striven to increase his professional qualifications by taking a number of advanced level management courses.
- Has acquired and equipped a new multi-use hazmat/SAR etc. van.
- Serves on the State DES State and Local [financial] Assistance working team.
- Has significantly upgraded the Emergency Coordination Center.
- Encourages involvement of volunteers in emergency management (example: Care and Shelter Unit).
- Is undertaking a complete revision of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- Has been a member of the Montana DES Coordinators Association since his appointment in 1996 and encourages involvement of his staff.
- Developed a Web Page-used an example by many both in and out of state.

Alan's plans to continue improving emergency management in Flathead County are just as ambitious as his accomplishments.

Alan was nominated for this prestigious award by the DES District #1 Association members.

Zero tolerance at schools often makes zero sense

Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times
By: John R. Lott, Jr.

Welcome to the brave new world of "zero-tolerance" schooling, where young minds are molded to abhor aggression.

Schools are banning dodge ball and tag because the games encourage "violent behavior." Some schools are removing any references to the military from their libraries, and some high schools are banning military recruiters.

Elementary students in Texas and Louisiana have been suspended for pointing pencils and saying "pow" and drawing pictures of soldiers. Students in Mississippi were held in jail for trivial infractions, such as throwing peanuts at one another.

A fifth-grader in St. Petersburg, Florida was arrested for drawing pictures of "weapons".

Recent victims of this witch hunt include an exemplary high-school student, a National Merit Scholar, jailed in Fort Myers, Florida because school authorities found a kitchen knife under her car seat.

The knife had accidentally fallen there during a move between apartments. "Terrorist threat" criminal charges were filed against two 8-year-olds in Irvington, NJ for "playing cops and robbers with a paper gun."

Second-graders have been arrested for brining toy guns to school. And while juvenile records can be expunged, in some cases, such as for Brady law background checks, they last a lifetime.

Fear over school shootings is legitimate, but common sense is needed. Since the most recent school shootings started in the fall of 1997, 32 students and three teachers have been shot to death at U.S. elementary or secondary schools, and annual rate of less than one death per four million students.

This includes deaths from gang fights, robberies, and accidents as well as from incidents such as at Columbine High School in Colorado.

By contrast, during that same period, 53 students died playing high school football.

What are we really teaching children by zero tolerance? To see evil where none exists? Or that justice is arbitrary and authorities are waiting to get you?

Who is really out of control?

John Lott Jr., a senior research scholar at Yale University Law School, is the author of "More Guns, Less Crime."

JULY STORMS

National Weather Service in Glasgow has kept our staff as well as the District and county DES coordinators hopping during the month of July. An active weather pattern over the western United States has put the region into the severe weather hot spot. A total of 79 thunderstorm or tornado Warnings were issued for Glasgow's County Warning area from July 1st through July 18th. One event on July 17th had 35 warnings issued for Flash Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms and Tornados. Several damage surveys were conducted as a result of some of these significant storms.

Norm Parrent (MT District 4 DES Coordinator) and Tanja Fransen (Warning Coordination Meteorologist, WFO Glasgow) went and surveyed Garfield County on Monday July 16th after a severe thunderstorm dropped torrential rain and hail west of Jordan on Thursday July 12th. That night, the National Weather Service had a report of 6 feet drift of hail in the coulee 20 miles west of Jordan from the Garfield County Sheriff and DES Coordinator Carol Hellyer. While the storm had occurred on Thursday night, by Monday afternoon Norm and Tanja still found drifts of hail 2-3 feet tall with some golf ball size hail remaining. (It was insulated by straw and mud, and hadn't completely melted yet.)

Flooding was also a problem with the normally dry Steve's Fork Creek now running at full capacity, and carving out more and more of its channel. Many of the culverts in the region were still underwater and holding back quite a bit of water behind them. Also, a few culverts were blocked by debris and not draining very well. If they get more heavy rain, the water will rise back over the roads in many areas.

As for damage, nothing significant was noted structurally, but there were several fields that had over 50 percent crop loss. Only one road was damaged, and needed to dry out before significant repairs could be made. Otherwise, all the water had receded back off the roads it had covered, and caused no washouts.

Another storm on the night of July 12th caused some flooding, and significant hail damage in the Bjornberg Bridge area (Phillips/Valley County Line) and was surveyed by WCM Tanja Fransen and Meteorological Coop Student Patrick Gil-

(Continued on page 7)

July 18th, 2001 just after midnight this car was swept past a railroad bridge and landed 400 feet downstream. The area is ½ mile east of Brockton. Both passengers crawled out and made it to safety before the car went under the bridge. Another van was also swept off the road in this same location along Highway 2.

(Taken by Tom Wright, NWS GGW)

christ. They found a 1.5 mile wide swath of wheat that was 100% knocked down. There were also areas where water had flooded some of the gravel roads, but they found no washouts. There were some piles of hail remaining that still contained hail up to 3" in size, 16 hours after the event. The Frenchman dam was reportedly filling up pretty good, but the dam tender opened all the gates up that night to allow the water out fairly quickly.

On the night of July 17th, Roosevelt County DES Coordinator Dan Sietsema was up past 3 a.m. dealing with the after effects of some flooding in the eastern portion of his county.

Two NWS meteorologists surveyed the flooding the next day after talking to Dan. WCM Dan lead Tanja Fransen and Forecaster Tom Wright to an area where two vehicles were swept off of Highway 2½ miles east of Brockton. Rainfall totals over 3 inches in less than a few hours caused significant runoff that culminated in the area near Brockton. The first car had two out of state females in it. After the car was caught in the current of the water, they only took a few moments to get themselves out, only to watch the car be swept through a railroad bridge and end up 400 feet downstream.

Garfield County aftermath of flooding and hail from July 12th storm. All the areas that look like straw actually have several feet of hail still laying under the straw on July 16th when this picture was taken. Glasgow WCM Tanja Fransen is digging in a pile of hail that is three feet deep.

The women reported that when they finally got out of the vehicle, they could not touch the ground as they swam to a small point. Other reports that night include wind gusts to 70 mph, and large amounts of dime and nickel size hail.

Other significant events during the month meant phone calls to other DES Coordinators, including District 6 Representative Mark Gruener, Valley County DES Rick Seiler, Sheridan County DES Curt Petrick, Richland County DES Butch Renders, Dawson County DES Helen Conradson, and Prairie County DES John Pisk,

Submitted by:
Tanja Fransen,
Acting Meteorologist in Charge
Warning Coordination Meteorologist

Hail from the Garfield County storm on July 12th. This photo was taken on July 16th. The hail was still 2-3 feet deep in one of the coulees along Montana Highway 200.

Photographs Provided By:
Norm Parrent
DES District IV Rep

Photographs Provided By:
Norm Parrent
DES District IV Rep

The road at Steve's Fork, in Garfield County after the July 12th Storm. Tanja and Norm decided not to drive through it as the headlines of "Warning Meteorologist and State DES Rep stuck in the Montana gumbo" did not appeal to either of us.

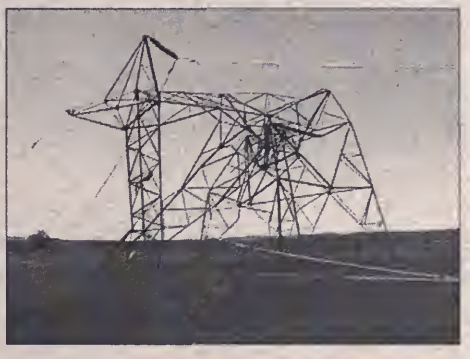
More on the July Storms

Same area as above but looking downstream. Water was running in from all sorts of locations, as you can see in the background of this picture.

A normally small or nearly dry Steve's Fork Creek is running pretty high with the water approximately 5-7 feet deep. The water was cutting out dirt from the sides of the channels.

Ominous Clouds...

...damaging results

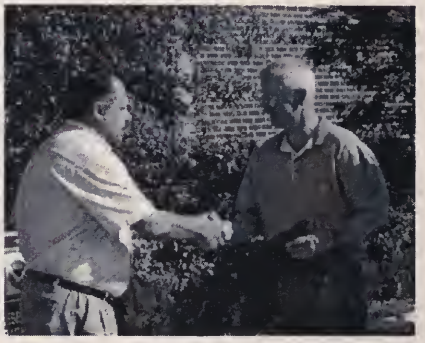


Photographs Provided By:
Tanja Fransen
Weather Service

The storms came with a vengeance...tornadoes, hail, torrential rains...leaving a path of damage throughout the eastern part of Montana. Power outages, destroyed property, and bizarre incidents left us in awe of the power of nature.

Jim Rea Retires...

NWS Glasgow Meteorologist Jim Rea retired on June 1st after 32 years of federal service. He has been in Glasgow since 1994, and continues to live there. Under Jim's supervision, the NWS in Glasgow spun-up from six employees to 21 employees, and northeastern Montana went from one NOAA Weather Radio, to five of them. His dedication to the people of northeastern Montana was evident in everything he accomplished. In recognition, District VI DES Representative Mark Gruener and State Senator Sam Kitzenberg presented Jim with a flag flown over the state of Montana at a ceremony at the NWS office. Butch Renders, President of the Montana DES Association, also presented Jim with a certificate at a luau retirement party at the Cottonwood Inn. After his retirement, Jim took a month off to go fishing in Mexico, but is now glad to be back in Big Sky Country.



Photographs Provided By: Tanja Fransen Weather Service

Equakealert

Equakealert—http://equakealert.com is an early warning system that can sometimes tip off residents of the Pacific Northwest that a quake is coming. Based on a network of seismometers in Washington State, Oregon, and British Columbia, Equakealert gathers and processes data on ground movement and sends out warnings through it s electronic connections. Because quakes travel at a much slower speed than electrons in a wire, your warning could be anything from 0 seconds -- if you're at the epicenter -- to a minute or two if you're hundreds of miles from ground zero. You could set your own computer system to invoke a true Quake Alarm when the e-mail warning arrives (and Equakealert can help you buy the gear).

Submitted by:
Paul Spengler
Lewis & Clark County DES

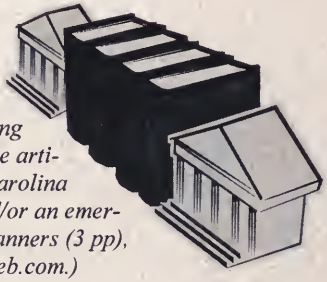
IAEM Bulletin

Info from IAEM Bulletin June 2001

◆**Tier II Submit Computer Software.** Tier II Submit is free personal computer software that is being developed by EPA and NOAA for use by facilities in submitting Tier II reports required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. A fact sheet can be downloaded at www.epa.gov/ceppo/whatnew.html.

◆**New SBA Disaster Website.** To support its disaster assistance program, the U.S. Small Business Administration has established a website at www.sba.gov/disaster to provide information about SBA and its disaster loan programs. The site also offers general information about disaster preparedness, current disasters in which the SBA is active, and other programs available from the federal government.

Duty and Disaster



The following is a summary of a paper titled "Duty and Disaster: Holding Local Governments Liable for Permitting Uses in High-Hazard Areas" by Mr. Christopher City. The article was published in the June 2000 edition of the North Carolina Law Review. (For a copy of the entire article (39 pp) and/or an emergency management-related checklist for local land use planners (3 pp), contact Bill Thomas, 243-4152, e-mail: bthomas@marsweb.com.)

Mr. City argues that local governments should be held accountable for land use decisions that create risk to life and property and cites case law in which governments have been held liable. He argues that 1) "publicly permitted development that increases hazard risk to adjacent properties or the community at large constitutes a nuisance for which local governments should be liable", and 2) that "local governments act negligently when they permit development in or extend public services to hazard-prone areas and should be held liable for the resulting damage".

City states that when local governments fail to take measures through, for example, zoning, setbacks, subdivision ordinances etc. that governments imply that hazardous areas are "safe" for development. He states that "home and business owners rely on local governments to regulate safety of development."

Specific cases cited include one in which a court held a municipality liable for approving development that increased water runoff onto adjacent properties and another case in which a court held that development in the floodplain increases the risk of harm to the entire community by exposing it to "individual choices of land use [that] require subsequent public expenditures for public works and disaster relief."

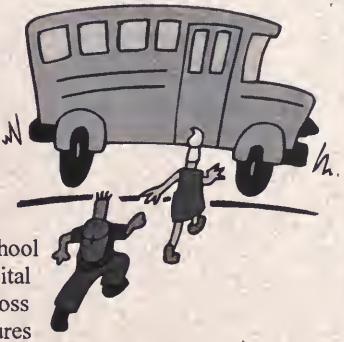
Mr. City concludes by stating that, contrary to the opinion of some local government attorneys, "local governments still have broad authority to mitigate damage from natural hazards and nuisances."

Submitted by:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

The next time an undiplomatic co-worker tosses a condescending comment your way, disarm the person by saying, "You didn't mean that to sound so condescending, did you?"

Chances are, that person will think twice before acting lofty again.

School Bus Safety Tips



Twenty-five million students ride on school buses during the school year. The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross encourages families to discuss school bus safety procedures and to follow these safety tips - they can help prevent injury:

- Line up facing the school bus door - not along the side of the school bus.
- Don't play in the street while waiting for the school bus.
- Carry your belongings in a backpack or book bag.
- Never reach under a school bus to get anything that has rolled or fallen underneath.
- After getting off the school bus, move immediately onto the sidewalk or road shoulder, out of traffic.
- Wait for a signal from the bus driver before you cross the street. Walk at least 10 steps away from the front of the bus so that the bus driver can see you.
- Never cross the street behind the school bus.

For additional information on how to prepare for disasters or to learn how your neighborhood could become a Disaster Resistant Neighborhood please contact your local Disaster and Emergency Services Coordinator or Emergency Manager. You can also contact the State DES Office at (406) 841-3911.

Submitted By: Chris Floyd
Disaster Services Director
Capital Area Chapter
American Red Cross

Autumn HOLIDAYS!

September 3	Labor Day
September 4	Newspaper Carrier Day
September 9	National Grandparents Day
September 15	Hispanic Heritage Month
	National POW/MIA Recognition Day
September 16	Federal Lands Cleanup Day
September 17	International Day of Peace
	Citizenship Day
September 21	World Gratitude Day
September 22	National Hunting & Fishing Day
	American Business Women's Day
September 27	Yom Kippur
October 1	Child Health Day
	International Day for the Elderly
October 3	Techies Day
October 8	Columbus Day
October 24	United Nations Day
October 27	Mother-in-Law's Day
	Navy Day
October 28	Daylight Savings Time Ends
October 29	International Internet Day
October 31	Halloween
November 3	Sandwich Day
November 6	Election Day
November 9	Sadie Hawkins Day
November 10	Marine Corps Birthday
November 11	Veteran's Day
November 15	Great American Smokeout
November 18	Mickey Mouse's Birthday
November 19	U.S. Marine Corp Day
November 21	National Adoption Day
November 22	Thanksgiving
	John F. Kennedy's Assassination
	National Stop the Violence Day
November 30	International Computer Security Day

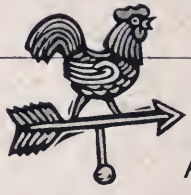
& other special days

A GREAT online newsletter from DPHHS

http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/news/newletters.htm

Gallatin County Web Site:

http://www.bozeman.net/c



WA

A Storm Eve

http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-wi

Ch

http://www.fir

New and upgraded

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety
Forms & Documents

http://hazmat.dot.gov/ohmforms.htm

Autumn begins... September 21

For a daily situation report on fires, visit:

http://www.nifc.gov/news/nicc.html

http://nris.state.mt.us/fire/

above is the webpage that the folks at the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) created.

Duane Anderson
Natural Resource Information System

KOOL

: Database

wcgi.dll?wwevent~storms

: out:

rescueonline.com

.re rescue website!!

County Updates

Gallatin County:

Interim Coordinator: Acting Fire Chief Chuck Winn
Box 1230
Bozeman, MT 59771
Office Number: (406) 582-2350
Cell Number: (406) 580-1016
Fax Number: (406) 582-2355
email: cwinn@bozeman.net

Deputy Captain: Jason Shrauger
Box 1230
Bozeman, MT 59771
Office Number: (406) 582-2350
Cell Number: (406) 920-1526 or 581-0015
Fax Number: (406) 582-2355
email: scaptain@bozeman.net

Lewis & Clark County (Project Impact):
New Phone Number: (406) 447-8225

MSU—Fire Training School:
Hazardous Materials Specialist
John Culbertson
602 North Quaws Blvd
Belgrade, MT 59714

Cell Number: (406) 581-8857

e-mail Updates:

DES District VI
Charlie Hanson ..... desdist5@tgrsolution.net
Joe McNeal ..... deputyjoemcneal@hotmail.com
Pondera County
Cindy Mullaney ..... pondes@3rivers.net

Comparison of the Emergency Manager Stereotype with the "New Generation" Emergency Manager by Wayne Blanchard, Ph.D., CEM*

Emergency Manager Stereotype

- Not college educated (4-year degree)
- White
- Middle to late middle-aged
- Male
- Emergency management is second or third career
- Job obtained other than with EM KSA's (knowledge, skills, abilities)
- Spend EM career in one jurisdiction
- Disaster response planning oriented
- Works primarily with emergency services
- Bureaucratic
- Plans for jurisdiction (primarily disaster response oriented)
- Has not done a risk assessment
- Has not done a mitigation plan
- Has not done a strategic plan
- Has not joined an EM professional association
- Doesn't read disaster research literature
- Knowledge base is experiential
- Frequently wears other hats
- Not well-paid or funded
- Many part-time and volunteer positions

"New Generation" Emergency Manager

- College educated – many with EM degrees
- More professional and knowledgeable
- Knowledge base: science and research
- Technologically more proficient/adept
- Younger
- More diverse and culturally sensitive
- Emergency management is career of first choice
- Building disaster resistant communities focus

- Proactive
- Lifelong learner; reads disaster literature
- Joins professional associations
- Plans with jurisdiction stakeholders
- Better paid
- Better funding for EM programs
- Upwardly and geographically mobile
- Broader range of working contacts

* Dr. Blanchard is the Manager of the Higher Education Project for FEMA

Submitted by:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

Custer County Flash Flooding

July 10, 2001—Damage caused by flash flooding in Custer County.

During the early morning hours of Friday, June 29, 2001 the National Weather Service office in Billings began issuing a series of "Severe Weather Statements" covering portions of Custer County. Doppler radar indicated a cluster of severe thunderstorms over southwestern parts of the county. "Severe Thunderstorm Warnings" for Custer County continued until Sunday, July 1.

The predicted storms actually did materialize, and over the course of the next three days, produced a significant amount of rainfall. On July 1, 2001, the Mizpah area of Custer County reportedly received over two inches of rain. (The National Weather Service estimates that, between 1:50 a.m. and 2:30 a.m., the storm dropped an estimated 1.0 to 1.5 inches of rain in the Hardy Creek and Five Mile Creek drainages.)

These heavy rains resulted in flash flooding that apparently damaged county roads and washed out a bridge in the Mizpah area.

Sending E-mails on behalf of Others

By John Daugherty, Network Supervisor

Have you ever sent an e-mail to several people on behalf of your supervisor or another person? Would it be handy to have any replies to that message go to your supervisor rather than yourself.

If you find yourself in this situation follow these steps: Before you send the message click on the View Menu than select options. In the options screen check the "Have replies sent to" check box, next click on select names, highlight your name and press delete to remove yourself, select the name of the person(s) that you want to receive the replies and add them. Now you can send your message and the proper person will receive the replies.

As promised in the last newsletter, here are some comparisons between "incident command posts" and Emergency Coordination Centers (ECC):

Incident Command/ Management

. Tactical planning and objectives

. Gain control of the incident

. Protect lives/property

. Control and direct resources

. Frequency of use: HIGH

. Focus: near-sighted; short-term

Emergency Coordination Center

. Info collection, evaluation and display

. Policy direction

. Priority establishment

. Resource coordination

. Resource supply management

. Frequency of use: LOW

. Focus: global; long-term

Submitted By: Bill Thomas
Followup to Principles Series

Carl McCallum

Former Granite Co. Civil Defense director Carl McCallum died recently at the age of 78. Carl had a distinguished WWII military record, worked in the mines in Butte and eventually earned a master's degree in education and became superintendent of schools in Philipsburg. Carl served as CD director for several months in 1986.

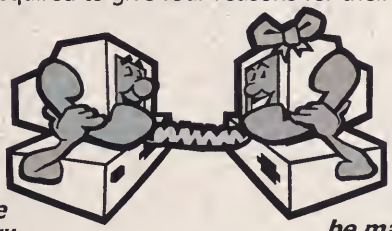
A language instructor was explaining to her class that in French, nouns unlike their English counterparts,are grammatically designated as masculine or feminine.

"House," in French, is feminine -- "la maison."
"Pencil," in French, is masculine -- "le crayon."

One puzzled student asked, "What gender is computer?"

The teacher did not know, and the word wasn't in her French dictionary. So for fun she split the class into two groups appropriately enough, by gender, and asked them to decide whether "computer" should be a masculine or feminine noun.

Both groups were required to give four reasons for their recommendation.



The men's group decided that computers should definitely be of the feminine gender ("la computer"), because:

1. No one but their creator understands their internal logic;

2. The native language they use to communicate with other computers is incomprehensible to everyone else;

3. Even the smallest mistakes are stored in long-term memory for possible later retrieval; and

4. As soon as you make a commitment to one, you find yourself spending half your pay check on accessories for it.

The women's group, however, concluded that computers should be masculine ("le computer"), because:

1. In order to do anything with them, you have to turn them on;

2. They have a lot of data but still can't think for themselves;

3. They are supposed to help you solve problems, but half the time they ARE the problem; and

4. As soon as you commit to one, you realize that if you'd waited a little longer, you could have gotten a better model.

Out & About

Photographs Provided By:
Steve Knecht
Response Manager

What's happening?! Emergency Management in Montana.

August 2001—Have you been wondering how the Armory is progressing. Steve Knecht snapped a few photos to show you where we will be located next year. Isn't it classy!

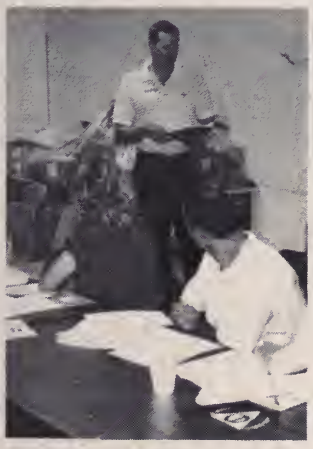
Clockwise from the photo above:
1) A north facing view of the federal portion of the armory.

2) A look at the state wing—our new home in its beginning stages!

3) The interior of the State Emergency Coordination Center.

Kaye Ebelt, Missoula Squadron Commander, Civil Air Patrol, demonstrates the single-fram camera capability at a CAP exercise at the Missoula International Airport on August 18, 2001. The camera can transmit photos from an aircraft directly to a ground monitor. For more info, contact "Bart" Barton, Powell County Office of Emergency Management.

July 2001—Martha Smith, Sanders County OEM and Greg Chilcott, Ravalli County look at plans in the Ravalli County OEM office .



July 23, 2001 in Hamilton—Painted Rocks dam failure exercise Ravalli County coordinated by Tom Sanburg, DNRC

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

July 30, 2001—Discussing mitigation projects in Drummond.

Larry Akers, State DES Hazard Mitigation Officer; Gail Leeper, Drummond Mayor; Thor Sichveland, Granite County OEM.

August 9, 2001—Mineral County LEPC meeting at Superior. George Gupton, Mineral County DES presiding (standing)

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

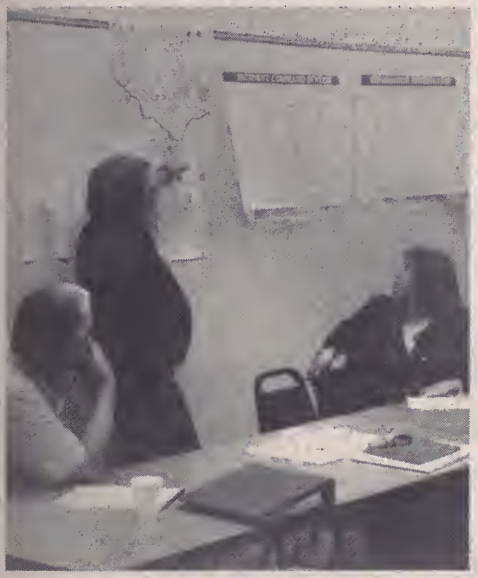
June 26, 2001—Peter Felsch, Warning Coordination Meteorolgist, Missoula Weather Forecast Office reviews "Storm Ready" standards with Wilma Puich, Coordinator, Butte/Silver Bow OEM

May 2001—Jim Kraft, Yellowstone County DES in Kyrgyzstan

Granite County Coordinator, Thor Sichveland and colleague

July 25, 2001—DES Association E-Board meeting in Helena.

Out & About



June 21, 2001—Lincoln County Disaster exercise. Deputy Coordinator, Ric Kesling discusses scenario details with some exercise participants. Randy Sutton is coordinator of the Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency.

Drought Committee meeting in Butte June 26, 2001 with Wilma Puich, Butte-Silver Bow OEM, presiding.

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

"The Gold Standard of Training in CISM"

Those working in the filds of **crisis intervention, mental health, traumatic stress, school planning, emergency services and disaster mental health** will have the opportunity to attend the latest in Criticical Incident Stress Management sponsored by the Montana Critical Incident Stress Management network and the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation. The conference will be held in Great Falls - December 6 thru 9, 2001 at the Holiday Inn.

Featured courses include:

December 6 - 7

Basic Group Crisis Intervention - Jeffrey T. Mitchell PhD, CTS

CISM Application with Children - Patti White PhD, CTS

Individual Crisis Intervention and Peer Support - Therese A. Cobb MSW, RC

December 8 -9

Advanced Group Crisis Intervention - Jeffrey T. Mitchell PhD, CTS

Families and CISM - Therese A. Cobb MSW, RC

School Crisis Response - Kendall Johnson PhD

State level P.O.S.T. CEU;s and others will be available.

For conference information, contact Michele Tregemba at 406-771-1180 ext. 218.

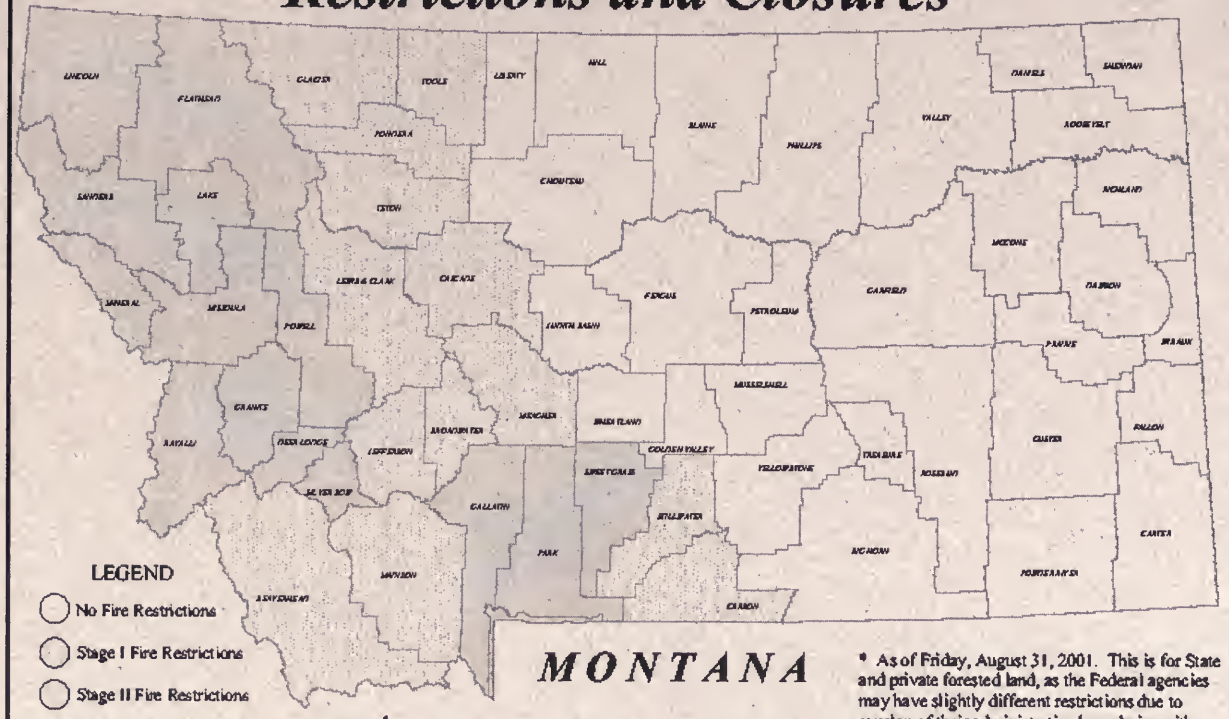
Meth Lab Info

By Leticia Arzate, Kansas Emergency Management

Meth labs are an emergency problem. Currently there is no official federal guidance or regulations on how to clean up a former meth lab property for reoccupation. How do you know what steps and precautions are necessary to clean up contaminated property?

In July 2000, Kansas Department of Health and Environment published "Property Owner Guidelines for Cleaning Up Former Methamphetamine Labs." This guide provides basic information on how a property can be cleaned and the different locations in a household where contamination may be found. To obtain a copy of these guidelines, contact Meth Lab Cleanup Program, Forbes Field, Building 740, Topeka, Kansas 66620. Or call (785) 296-6370 or visit their web page at: www.kdhe.state.ks.us/methlabs.

Restrictions and Closures *



LEGEND

- No Fire Restrictions
- Stage I Fire Restrictions
- Stage II Fire Restrictions
- Closure

N

MONTANA

* As of Friday, August 31, 2001. This is for State and private forested land, as the Federal agencies may have slightly different restrictions due to overlap of their administrative boundaries with county lines.

Map prepared 8/30/01 by jpilsworth.

State of Montana
Disaster & Emergency Services Division
P.O. Box 4789
1100 North Main
Helena, Montana 59604-4789
F(406) 841-3911 **fax (406) 841-3965**

First Class Mail

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Articles or questions regarding articles may be addressed to:

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This publication has been financed, in whole or in part, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Current Restrictions and Closure Zone Boundaries

Idaho Zone: The Forest Service's Region I portion of north Idaho.
Coordinator: Brian Shiplett 208-666-8650

Northwestern Montana Zone: Lincoln, Flathead, and Lake Counties, and that portion of Sanders County within the Kootenai National Forest.
Coordinator: Charlie Webster 406-283-7733

Southwestern Montana Zone: Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Granite, Deerlodge and Silver Bow Counties, and that portion of Sanders County outside the Kootenai National Forest.
Coordinator: Connie Fox 406-329-3726

Central Montana Zone: Glacier, Toole, Pondera, Teton, Lewis and Clark, Cascade, Meagher, Broadwater, Jefferson, Park, Gallatin, Madison, Sweet Grass, Stillwater, Carbon and Beaverhead Counties. At the option of the Zone Coordinator in the Helena Interagency Dispatch Center, this zone may be subdivided and a sub-zone created for its southern portion at the dispatch office in Dillon.
Coordinator: Bill Breedlove 406-587-6717

Eastern Montana Zone: All counties east of the Central Montana Zone.
Coordinator: Paul Mock 406-657-6200, ext. 243

North Dakota Zone: The restriction program is keyed to the State's "Percent Green" program which is initiated by the State and provided for in the Operating Plan between the North Dakota Forest Service and the Custer National Forest.
Coordinator: Mike Santucci 406-701-328-9946

STAGE I AND STAGE II RESTRICTIONS

There will be two fire restriction stages: Stage I and Stage II. Each agency/tribe within a fire restriction area must write its own agency/tribal document that authorizes the restrictions within its jurisdiction. Each agency/tribe is responsible for using its own format and having their legal counsel review the document to assure it is correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the restrictions, the following criteria will be used in all restriction documents:

STAGE I

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire or campfire except within a developed recreation site, or improved site.

2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

Exemptions:

1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.

2. Persons using a fire solely fueled by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.

3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.

4. Any Federal, State, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.

6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

STAGE II

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building maintaining, attending, or using a campfire.

2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

3. The following acts are prohibited from 1:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.:

a. Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine for felling, bucking, skidding, road building and woodcutting during industrial operations or fire wood gathering.

b. Blasting, welding, or other activities that generate flame or flammable material.

A patrol is required for one hour following cessation of all work as described in "a" and "b".

1. Operating motorized vehicles off designated roads and trails.

Exemptions:

1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.

2. Persons using a fire fueled solely by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.

3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.

4. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.

6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

CLOSURE GUIDELINES

Before the fire season, the Geographic Agency Administrators within the Northern Rockies Geographic Area should review these evaluation guidelines and determine threshold levels that substantiate the need for closures.

Examples include:

- Potential loss of life due to explosive fire conditions.
- Potential for extreme or blowup fire behavior.
- Stage II restrictions are not effective in reducing the number of human-caused fires.
- **Resources across the geographic area are at a critical shortage level.**

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to, in the restrictions/closure documents that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Restriction:

Campfire: A fire, not within any building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle, which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills.

Chainsaw: A saw powered by an internal combustion engine, with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

Closure: The closing of an area to entry or use.

Designated Roads and Trails: Those roads and trails that are identified to the public by land management agencies.

Developed Recreation Site: An area that has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as a privately owned commercial campground, tribal or agency-owned campground or picnic area.

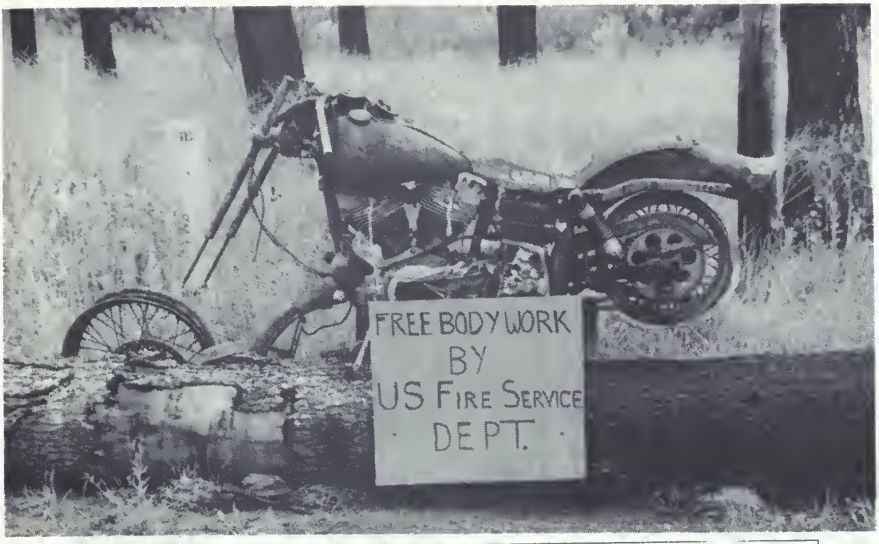
Improved Site: An area that has been cleared and has an established fire barrier that restricts fire spread. These areas also include improvements such as picnic tables and/or toilets

Motorized Equipment: Any equipment or vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine.

Patrol: One or more people who will travel through a work site checking for and reporting fires discovered adjacent to and within the work site.

Permit: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Restriction: A limitation on an activity or use.



July, 2001— Bitterroot "humor".

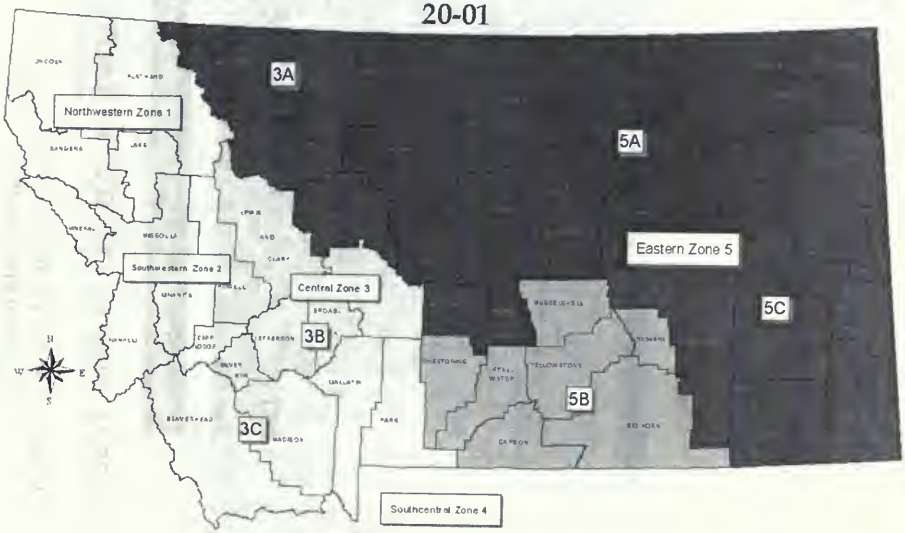
July 2001—Ravalli County Coordinator, Greg Chilcott looking at flashflood damage in area severely burned during the 2000 wildfires.

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District 1 Rep

July 2001—Logging and erosion of a burned area in the Bitterroot Valley.

A destroyed home in the Bitterroot Valley

Western Montana Wildfire Declaration
Executive Order No.
20-01



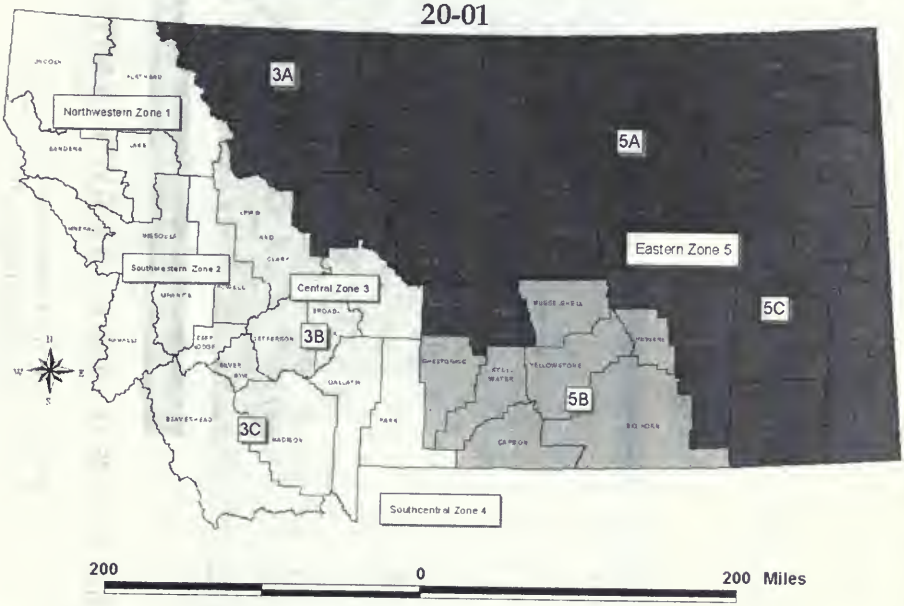
FEMA WildFire Zones Affected

Executive Order 20-01 effective 16 August 2001

July 2001—Logging and erosion of a burned area in the Bitterroot Valley.

A destroyed home in the Bitterroot Valley

Western Montana Wildfire Declaration
Executive Order No.
20-01



FEMA WildFire Zones Affected

Executive Order 20-01 effective 16 August 2001

New Wind Chill Chart

Temperature (°F)

Wind	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95
55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97
60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98

Frostbite occurs in 15 minutes or less

$$\text{Wind Chill (°F)} = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75(V^{0.16}) + 0.4275T(V^{0.16})$$

Where, T = Air Temperature (°F)
V = Wind Speed (mph)

The annual SERC/TERC/LEPC Conference is scheduled for September 26 and 27, 2001, in Lewistown at the Yogo Inn, (406) 538-8721. The conference topic is Meth Labs. Members of your LEPC that participate in planning, responding, or recovery of meth labs such as the sheriff's office, police department, county health departments, county/city officials, fire, or EMS should attend this conference.

Tentative Agenda

Tuesday Evening, September 25, 2001

6:00-8:00 Pre-registration and No-Host Social Hour

Wednesday, September 26, 2001

7:00-8:00 Coffee and Registration

8:00-8:15 Welcome, Sheri Medow Smith, MTDES and Lewistown City Manager

8:15-9:00 DES Update on terrorism/WMD strategic planning, Sheri Medow Smith and 2002 state exercise, Fred Naeher

9:00-10:15 MT Dept. of Justice, Mark Long
Topics: What is meth? Why do people use it? What does it do to you? Social realities? How do people acquire meth? What do meth labs look like? Different kinds of cooks. Things used to make meth. Who are the people that cook? Physical symptoms of exposure to chemicals. Dangers of a meth lab in your neighborhood, dangers in busting, and dangers of clean up. Law enforcement response and clean-up responsibilities.

10:15-10:30 Break

10:30-11:30 MT Dept of Environmental Quality, Ed Thamke
Topics: Environmental clean-up issues

11:30 Hosted Lunch

1:00-1:45 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Joe Hugart and Dan Strausbaugh

2:00-2:45 MT Dept of Public Health and Human Services, Mike Spence

3:00-3:45 County Health Representative

4:00-5:00 Roundtable Discussion – Federal, State, and Local Health

5:00 Social and Evening Activities

Thursday, September 27, 2001

7:30-8:15 Coffee

8:15-9:45 Attorney General Office – Ali Sheppard

9:45-10:00 Break

10:00-12:00 Round table on response and planning
Moderator – Sheri Medow Smith
Steve Knecht – DES
Ed Thamke – DEQ
Mike Spence – DPHHS
Dan Strausbaugh – ATSDR
Ali Sheppard – Attorney General Office
Mark Long – DOJ
Lynn Ogle – Flathead County SO
Martha Smith – Sanders Co OES
County Health

12:00 Adjourn

The Yogo Inn, (406) 538-8721, has state rate rooms available at the reimbursable higher rate of $55.00 per night under current "state rates" and the block of rooms closes two weeks before conference. When making reservations, the block of rooms is listed under Disaster and Emergency Services, group number 440. **NOTE: You must make your own hotel reservations.** Each LEPC will be reimbursed for one vehicle/mileage. LEPCs may send up to three personnel who will be reimbursed for meals and motel. There is, of course, no limit to the number of non-reimbursed attendees. The SERC will host (serve) one lunch and that meal slot will not be reimbursed. Motel receipts must be turned in with the reimbursement forms. The reimbursement forms will be available at the conference.

Tribal personnel should use their tribal FEMA hazmat, tribal USDOT hazmat, or tribal EPA hazmat grant funds to attend this conference and be reimbursed by the tribes.

Please use the pre-registration form on the next page and send in a non-refundable $25.00 registration fee (***made out to Fergus County LEPC***) with the form. The Fergus County LEPC EIN is 81-6001358. Please do not make any checks out to DES.

If you have any questions or need assistance for this conference, please feel free to contact me at (406) 841-3969 or sheris@state.mt.us

*For your information, the SERC is meeting in conjunction with the conference. That meeting is on Tuesday, September 25 at 3:00 pm. Everyone is welcome to attend this SERC meeting.

Pre-registration Form

Annual SERC TERC LEPC Conference
Lewistown Yogo Inn
(406) 538-8721
September 26-27, 2001

Mail Form and Non-Refundable Registration Fee
(Payable to Fergus County LEPC) of $25.00

To Sheri Medow Smith, MTDES, 1100 N. Main, Box 4789, Helena, MT 59604

Name: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
E-Mail Address: _____

Will Request reimbursement: Yes No

DON'T FORGET TO ENCLOSE YOUR
$25.00 REGISTRATION FEE payable to

FERGUS COUNTY LEPC

Mail to: Sheri Medow Smith
MTDES
PO Box 4789
Helena, MT 59604

Severe Weather Hits South-central/Southeastern Montana Hard During June and July 2001

a) Overview of June and July 2001

During late June and throughout July 2001, a persistent weather pattern with favorable wind shear, upper level flow, and greater than normal moisture and humidity came togther over south-central and southeastern Montana. These weather conditions combined to produce numerous severe thunderstorms across the area for nearly 5 weeks in a row. Supercell (rotating) thunderstorms, along with other severe thunderstorms (mainly large hail producers), developed almost daily across the Billings National Weather Service's (NWS) 16 County Forecast Area of Responsibility (see Fig. below).

To fulfill the NWS mission of "protecting the lives and property" of the people living in this area, the Billings NWS Office issued 306 Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, 17 Tornado Warnings, and 33 Flash Flood Warnings during the 2 month period.

b) Warning Lead Time and Verification

The average lead time between when the Billings NWS issued the warnings and the severe weather hit, was an impressive 22 minutes for Tornado Warnings, 24 minutes for Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, and nearly an hour (49 minutes) for Flash Flood Warnings. As a result of these timely warnings, the Billings NWS Office is proud to covey that there were no injuries or fatalities to people reported during this entire 5 week stretch. Nearly 96% of all of the Severe Weather Warnings verified as being correct. Less than 20% of the total 356 warnings were deemed as "False Alarms" in which a warning should not have been issued.

c) Severe Weather Events Across South-central and Southeastern Montana

This section describes some of the more damaging severe weather events that occurred across the Billings NWS County Forecast Area of Responsibility during June and July 2001. In addition to the events described below, there were many more damaging severe weather events that occurred across south-central and southeastern Montana, which have not been included.

1) 6/26/01 - Funnel Clouds, High Winds, & Flash Floods in Billings

A tree down in Shepherd, MT and a Wall Cloud over Billings

Two severe storms moved through Yellowstone County on June 26th. The 1st rotating storm formed a wall cloud about 7:45 p.m over Billings. Quarter sized hail and funnel clouds were reported in the Alkali Creek area (west of Billings) and a 62 mph wind gust occurred at Billings Airport.

The 2nd storm developed over Park City, MT with rotation and a wall cloud. This storm also produced reports of funnel clouds. Quarter, Golf Ball, and Half Dollar sized hail were reported from Park City to Laurel, MT. Due to the heavy rain and the slow movement of the storms flash flooding also occurred. Rain reports from the Billings Airport was 0.66" between 8:30 to 9:13 p.m. Huntley, MT received 1.67 inches of rain in 50 minutes. Flash flooding was observed over much of eastern Yellowstone County including downtown Billings.

Eventually the two separate storms merged east of Billings. Ten 70 foot (2 foot diameter) power poles were blown down in Huntley and a semi-trailer was blown over. Several 3 foot diameter trees were also blown down in Shepherd, MT. The winds speeds that caused this damage were between 90 and 100 mph.

2) 6/30/01 - Baseball Size Hail in Ashland

Hail damage in Ashland, MT

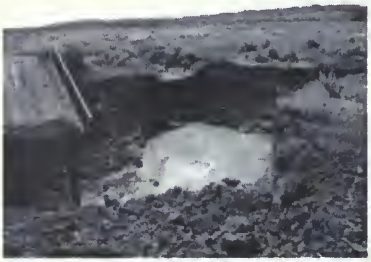
Early on the morning of June 30th, baseball size hail and 50 mph winds struck Ashland, MT for 30 to 45 minutes. Extensive property damage occurred with numerous vehicle windshields smashed and vehicle hoods and roofs dented. Windows were broken on homes, trees were stripped of their leaves, roofs were damaged, and vinyl siding was stripped from the west side of houses. The St. Labre Indian School was severely damaged with at least 400 windows smashed. Skylights were broken and flooding occurred in the basement.

3) 7/1/01 - Quarter Size Hail in Miles City

Quarter size hail and a hail damaged pick-up truck in Miles City

Significant property damage occurred in Miles City, Montana where several auto dealerships had 200+ cars and trucks damaged by the Quarter size hail. Many private vehicle and home owners also suffered damage from hail damage.

4) 7/1/01 - Flash Floods in Custer County



A washed out Bridge and scoured stream bed south of Mizpah, MT

Thunderstorms producing torrential rain moved across central Custer County on July 1st. A bridge around 7 miles south of Mizpah, near Hardy Creek and Five Mile Creek, likely washed out early on July 1st from the rainfall caused by these massive thunderstorms.

5) 7/12/01 - Flash Flood in Livingston

*

A flooded underpass in Livingston, MT

A severe thunderstorm hit Livingston on July 12th. The storm produced a few golf ball sized hail and a lot of 1 inch sized hail. Rainfall rates were up to 1.5 inch per hour and a wind gust of 59 mph was observed at the airport. The B-Street Underpass filled with 4 feet of water. **Note - Photo Courtesy of Livingston Enterprise.*

6) 7/13/01 - Flash Flood in Hardin

Flash Flooding occurred in Hardin, Montana on the evening of July 13th. Two to 3 feet of water covered many downtown streets with widespread basement and 1st floor flooding.

7) 7/18/01 - Baseball Size Hail in Broadus

Hail damage in Broadus, MT

Baseball to softball size hail fell in Broadus, MT from 7:10 to 7:25 p.m. on July 18th causing extensive property damage. Numerous car windshields and house windows were smashed, vinyl siding was stripped from houses, metal roofs were severely dented, and many trees throughout town were stripped of their leaves. The Broadus Elementary and High Schools had many windows broken. Private business establishment had their outdoor signs broken. The Powder River Nursing Home also had all the windows on the west side of the building smashed.

8) 7/25/01 - Tornadoes in Fallon County

An F2 tornado producing wind speeds of 113 to 157 MPH occurred 13 miles north of Baker, MT on July 25, 2001. The tornado moved in a north to south direction and remained just west of Montana Hwy 7. The tornado was 200 yards wide, 2 miles long, and was on the ground for approximately 15 minutes. The tornado remained over open range while on the ground and caused no property damage.

A second F1 tornado producing wind speeds of 73 to 112 MPH developed after the first tornado dissipated 8 miles northeast of Baker. The tornado moved in a northwest to southeast direction and was located near Johny Creek. The tornado was 100 yards wide, 3/4 of a mile long, and was on the ground for approximately 5 minutes. This tornado remained over open range while on the ground and caused no property damage.

9) 7/26/01 - Tennis Ball Size hail near Rosebud

View of a hail producing severe thunderstorm on Interstate 94 just east of Rosebud, MT

Golf and Tennis ball size hail fell along Interstate 94 near Rosebud and Hathaway, MT on July 26th. Numerous vehicles traveling on I-94 were caught in the storm. Windshields were smashed and vehicle hoods and roofs were dented.

10) 7/27-28/01 - 70 MPH Winds in Big Horn County

A tree blown over onto cattle and a dust storm from a thunderstorm gust front

During the afternoons of July 27th and July 28th, severe thunderstorms produced 70 MPH winds across northern Big Horn County in the Hardin, MT area. Trees were blown down and portions of roofs were blown off homes and barns. Cattle were killed when the high winds blew trees over onto them.

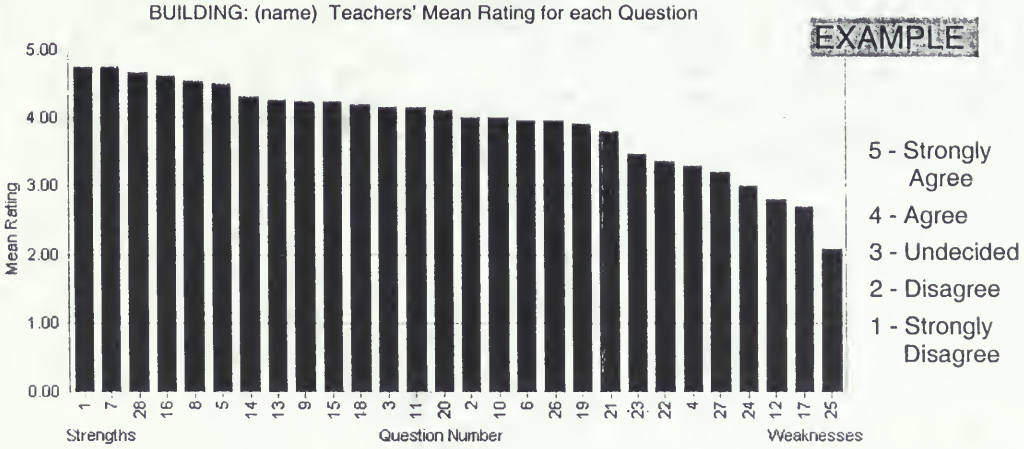
Montana Safe Schools Inventory

The ***Montana Safe Schools Inventory*** is an Internet-based survey that addresses 28 characteristics related to school safety and positive school climate.

The survey results provide important feedback about your school's safety and allow school personnel to make informed decisions regarding school improvement

Survey formats are available for:

Students
Teachers
Parents
Administrators
Professional Staff
Classified Staff



School district administrators can track improvements over time and readily access free as well as commercial resources to address identified needs.

Get Specific Resources

Montana Safe Schools Inventory

Examples of Survey Topics:

- Bullying
- Mentoring
- Social skills
- Bus safety
- Bomb threats
- Gang activity
- Hostile visitors
- School climate
- Conflict resolution
- Academic engagement
- Crisis planning
- Community involvement

The survey is available at no cost to qualifying Montana schools.

For further information, please contact:

Safe Schools Project
Division of Educational Research and Service
School of Education
The University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59812
ders@selway.umt.edu
(406)243-5344

Place Stamp Here

Safe Schools Project M25894
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Montana Safe Schools Inventory

A research-based survey and resource system to make informed decisions regarding school improvement

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